

'Durability is Better Than Show.'

The wealth of the multi-millionaires is not equal to good health. Riches without health are a curse, and yet the rich, the middle classes and the poor alike have, in Hood's Sarsaparilla, a valuable assistant in getting and maintaining perfect health.



Austria. The citizens of Prague who are called upon to act as jurymen have unanimously refused to attend for that purpose unless a new hall is built to accommodate them, the old one being unhealthy and too small.

The Summer Bath. Nothing is more refreshing and invigorating in summer than a daily bath. But to have it effectual soft water and good soap must be used. Ivory Soap is the best for the purpose; it is pure, dissolves quickly, sweetens and purifies the outside, gives a beautiful glow, and leaves the skin soft and white. Early morning, or just before retiring at night, is the most favorable time for bathing.

The Lutheran Church in Iceland numbers about 72,000 baptized members, which is about the total population.

To Cure Constipation Forever. Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic, 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Algeria and Argentina are the only countries in the world where the horses outnumber the human beings.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets. Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever, 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

For several years the Church Extension Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church has furnished aid for the erection of two churches a day.

During the past few months the Baltimore and Ohio Road has materially extended the runs of the passenger locomotives on through trains. Formerly engines were changed on an average every 100 or 150 miles. It was thought that the mountain grades of the Baltimore and Ohio Road would prevent an extension of the runs. However, the experiment was made. It has proved successful and reduced the number of locomotives formerly required by 24, which can be used in other branches of the service and save the purchase of more motive power. Under the new plan, locomotives are double crewed and make from 7,000 to 8,000 miles a month, as against 2,500 to 4,000 under the former method.

THE MAKING OF A MENU.

Things to Consider if It is to Result Successfully

The planning of menus is one of the most exacting duties of a hostess who desires to make or keep a reputation as a successful entertainer. "Pot luck" and "take us as you find us" are all well enough up to a certain point; but there are occasions that demand a carefully thought-out arrangement of a dinner, and when anything less would be a discourtesy to one's guests.

In making up a menu the season limits one at the start, for, although it is said that one can now buy anything at any time of the year in the city markets, that pre-supposes a fatter pocketbook than most planning housewives possess. Within a short time, however, the best of everything will be comparatively cheap, and so much will be in season that one need not stop at anything on that account. A stumbling block that remains through all seasons are the limitations of one's cook. If you are not the possessor of a skilled chef it is of no use to expect high-art cooking and elaborately concocted dishes. Plan your menu within the range of your cook's capabilities.

It may be impossible to please all one's guests, but it will be well to have those things on the menu that will appeal to the greatest number. A hostess who has divined the idiosyncrasies of her guests and is able to humor them is sure of success. One of the chief attributes of success is the ability to give a personal or distinctive note to one's dinner, something by which your dinner may be differentiated from every one else and remembered with especial pleasure. The method of serving the character of some special dish, the decorations, any one of a dozen things may bring this about under the management of a clever and ingenious woman.

To Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.

[LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM NO. 41,237]

"DEAR FRIEND—A year ago I was a great sufferer from female weakness. My head ached all the time and I would get so dizzy and have that all gone feeling in the stomach and was so nervous and restless that I did not know what to do with myself. My food did me no good and I had a bad case of whites. I wrote to you and after taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as directed, I can truly say that I feel like a new woman and cannot tell you how grateful I am to you.

"I have recommended it to all my friends and have given it to my daughter who is now getting along splendidly. May you live many years to help our suffering sisters."—Mrs. C. CARPENTER, 253 GRAND ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Over eighty thousand such letters as this were received by Mrs. Pinkham during 1897. Surely this is strong proof of her ability to help suffering women.

FARM TOPICS

Why Peas Benefit Other Crops. It has been demonstrated that the micro-organism of the roots of field peas collect more nitrogen than the plant itself needs. As a consequence any other crop, such as oats planted with peas, would be benefited by this accumulation of nitrogen unless the peas are so thick as to interfere with the proper development of the other crop.

Manure For Long Season Crops. Fresh manure may with advantage be used for crops which have a long season of growth, while rotted manure, with its more available plant food, will give better results for such as gather their food and reach maturity during a shorter period. Excess of fresh manure tends to rankness of growth and the undue development of foliage, and is frequently the cause of lodging in grain and too much top or leaves in root crops.

Sheep-Shearing Machinery. A sheep-shearing experiment that is being tried in Sycamore, Ill., is proving successful. A gasoline engine of four horse-power runs ten clippers, which shear on an average 1000 sheep a day. One of the advantages of the experiment is that about half a pound more wool is realized from each sheep. The test will be given to 15,000 sheep. The sheep are sheared, the wool tied and packed in large sacks holding several hundred pounds and ready for shipment at once. The success met with in this experiment will no doubt revolutionize the sheep-shearing business.

Value of White Clover. One of the bad effects of frequently plowing and thoroughly cultivating soil is that this runs out the white clover, which is one of the most valuable pasture plants we have, besides also furnishing the very best pasture for bees. The plant is a low-running vine, rooting as it spreads through the soil, yet, being a true clover, it rots quickly when plowed under. No one of the grasses, except blue grass and orchard grass, will stand drought so well, and as most of its roots run near the surface, a moderate rain revives it, and sets it to blossoming again. In wet seasons bees make white clover honey even up to September, if there are enough dry days for them to be out. White clover is a prolific seeder, but owing to its creeping habit of growth the seed is hard to gather and always sells high. It will pay to sow some on land designed for pasture, and gather the seed when it occupies the whole land. If sown with red clover or alsike no white clover will be seen. But it is there under the growth of the larger clover, waiting to make a big growth when they die out.

Cultivation Increases Fertility. It is often said that long cultivation and cropping make poor land, but it is equally true that the immediate effect of cultivation is to increase soil fertility. The paradox is explained by the fact that though soil fertility is increased by cultivation, there are always crops of weeds ready to use up the plant food so fast as it is made ready for them. This is the disadvantage of having weeds. They not only rob the valuable crops of plant food that they could use to advantage, but they exhaust the soil itself without returning any benefit to its owner. In one sense doubtless the great improvements in implements for cultivating the soil have been of doubtful benefit, for they enable the farmer to crop more, and thus exhaust his land faster than before was possible. Yet he must be a slow farmer, who, having made his land fit to produce larger crops cannot find some crop that poorer land cannot grow, and which will pay him for keeping up soil fertility.

Raising Pheasants. We usually count on a ninety per cent. hatch of pheasant eggs. They can be set under ordinary hens. The young hatch in from twenty-four to twenty-nine days. We put the old hen in a coop in the field and let the young pheasants run at large in the grass. They scurry away and keep out of sight until feeding time, when they all come back. We let them stay here until they become so large that they won't go into the coop, then let them get a little hungry until they are willing to go inside, then shut them up and clip one wing. After that they can be kept within bounds. The field in which they stay is surrounded with six-foot wire netting and contains three acres of well-drained land. The food of the old pheasants is the same as that of the common fowls, except in breeding season that we give them some barley meal. I estimate that it costs about \$1 each to raise the pheasants to six months of age. The males weigh two and a half pounds, females two pounds. We have but little trouble with hawks or other pests. There is no shade in the field and we provide during hot weather an artificial shade by means of boards. Pheasants are very hardy and we never keep them confined because of wet weather or wet grass. The young pheasants are fed largely on a patent meal obtained from England, made especially for pheasants. They could be raised on maggots, but these are offensive to have on the place where there are visitors. There is a good demand for pheasants for stocking parks, game preserves and private grounds, the lowest price being \$38 per dozen. When the pheasants get away, they make for a brook of running water, hence we can usually manage to catch them, although with some difficulty.—J. F. Crangle, in Orange Judd Farmer.

THE MARKETS.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes WHEAT, CORN, OATS, FLOUR, HAY, EGGS, BUTTER, and CHEESE prices.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes BUTTER, CHEESE, and various meats and oils.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, OATS, EGGS, and BUTTER prices for Baltimore and Philadelphia.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, OATS, EGGS, and BUTTER prices for New York.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes LIVE STOCK (CATTLE, PIGS, SHEEP) and various farm products.

REVIEW OF TRADE.

Balance of Trade Still Our Way—Demand for Iron and Steel far Beyond Supply. R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade reports as following for last week: The outgo of more gold this week, \$4,000,000, so far reported, makes it clear that Europe is in need. The French ministerial crisis has been grave and prolonged, the collapse of German speculation in industrial stocks threatens some trouble, but perhaps the South African uncertainty causes most disturbance.

Whatever the cause, Europe needs money, and cannot claim it from the west this year, but must borrow. Exports and trade balances show that this country is not called upon to pay, but the money is worth more to lenders abroad than it is here. Home finances are most satisfactory. Revenue falls behind expenditures for the fiscal year \$10,000,000 and but for \$20,000,000 war expenses, including payment for the Philippine debts and for Cuban soldiers, the revenue, exclusive of that from the war taxes, exceeds ordinary expenses.

Trade balances, in spite of exports from New York, 19 per cent less than last year's, and imports 26 per cent greater, still promise a large excess of exports for June. Nor is there any substance in the idea that large foreign sales of securities are moving gold. The best evidence obtainable shows that in January and February about \$3,250,000 worth of securities came to this side, and since February not more than \$1,000,000 in excess of shipments. In character transactions have been of the trading and of the investment sort. Stocks here have weakened, but most exclusively in industrial, which foreigners do not touch. The declining \$2.95 per share on the average this week, while railroad stocks have averaged a decline of only 25 cents per share. Earnings for the first half of June are better than for any previous month this year, 10 per cent larger than last year and 11.3 per cent larger than in 1892. The granger roads gaining most largely over last year, in spite of the reduced movement of grain. In the great staples there is a turn for the better. Exports of wheat, flour included, for the week have been 3,643,672 bushels against 3,800,660 last year, and in three weeks 6,504,362 against 11,065,798 last year. Corn exports also continue large, 2,627,868 bushels, against 2,574,723 last year. A sharp fall in cotton also encourages exports. These are facts which preceded orders for gold exports this week and do not result from them, but show the prospect of a larger outgo of merchandise in coming months. Wheat receipts at the West, 15,600,683 bushels for the past three weeks, against 3,462,779 last year and 4,540,549 in the same week in 1897, show an extraordinary movement for the farms for the season, indicating no suspicion of shortage. The fall of 2 cents in wheat and in cotton from 6.31c to 6.12c indicates that speculation based on the hope of short crops is growing weary. The textile industries are much benefited in price, though wools are now steadily rising, and are 6 per cent higher than at their lowest in March. The goods are in much stronger demand, and the wool has advanced from 18.01c to 18.76c for domestic, taking the average of 100 quotations by Coates Bros., though the buying is largely speculative. In cotton goods the advance has been small, and though business is excellent the demand fairly matches the supply. The great gain in volume of business might seem of questionable safety were it not greater in iron production, resulting from an actual excess of demand over supply, and not from speculation.

DUNKHORST A MAMMOTH.

Record of the Boxer Who Will Fight at Athens. Since the days when Joe McAuliffe came out of the west to win fame in the prize ring there never was a boxer of note who possessed the same generous proportions claimed by Ed Dunkhorst, who meets Joe Butler at Athens tomorrow evening. Dunkhorst is six feet high, and weighs, in condition, 225 pounds. He has been nicknamed the "Mastodon," and it is well earned. But Dunkhorst is different from most of the big fellows in that he is fast as a feather-weight. Those who witnessed his terrific fight with Peter Maher at the Arena need no further verification of that statement. Fast as Maher was, Dunkhorst was equally so, and, although Maher won, he did not get off scot free by any means. While a comparatively newcomer in the ring, Dunkhorst's dozen battles have already demonstrated the possibilities of his huge frame, when thoroughly seasoned. One peculiarity of Dunkhorst's is that he seems to be immune from the blows sporadic, which so many boxers succumb to. Up to the present time he has never been knocked out, and it looks as though he never will be. Although he was in no condition for a contest when he met Maher at the Arena, and the Irish champion landed again and again on his jaw the pummeling he received did not seem to affect "Dunk." He took it all good naturedly, and Maher, who always believed his good right hand was invincible, was dumfounded. Dunkhorst has declared that had he been in shape he would have beaten Maher that night, and many good judges agree with him. When Gus Ruhlin was at his best and Dunkhorst only a novice it took the former twenty-two rounds to win from the Syracuse man at the Greater New York Athletic club. The experience he gained there did Dunkhorst good, for he went right up to Toronto and beat Charley Strong so badly that the referee stopped the bout in the fourth round. Frank Childs, the colored giant, met "Dunk" at Detroit for eight rounds, and the Cadillac Athletic club witnessed the fastest fighting ever seen in that section.

The Church Missionary Society of England has been celebrating its centenary. This society dominates missionary thought and action in England, and has the largest income of any missionary society in the world. It has sent out over 2,000 missionaries, the first going in 1803.

Beauty is Blood Deep. Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic, clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

The Afro-American Review advocates an alliance of all African Methodists. They number 6,000,000, and represent four large bodies and numerous smaller ones.

FIFTY YEARS OLD

Why let your neighbors know it? And why give them a chance to guess you are even five or ten years more? Better give them good reasons for guessing the other way. It is very easy; for nothing tells of age so quickly as gray hair.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

is a youth-renewer. It hides the age under a luxuriant growth of hair the color of youth. It never fails to restore color to gray hair. It will stop the hair from coming out also. It feeds the hair bulbs. Thin hair becomes thick hair, and short hair becomes long hair. It cleanses the scalp; removes all dandruff, and prevents its formation. We have a book on the Hair which will gladly send you. If you do not obtain all the benefit you expected from the use of the Vigor, write the doctor about it. Probably there is some difficulty with your general system which may be easily removed. Address, Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass.

CARTER'S INK

—IT DOESN'T FADE. Costs you no more than poor ink. Might as well have the best.

Did you ever run across an old letter? Luk all faded out. Couldn't be better?

WANTED—See of best health that has been known to man. New York, for 10 samples and 100 testimonials.



The harvester earns his bread by the sweat of his brow, but when evening comes, after resting and cooling off, a tub of clear water and a cake of Ivory Soap will make him feel like new. The Ivory Soap bath will fit him for a good night's sleep. Ivory Soap costs less than medicine and will do more to keep the man in good working order.

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NO DISGRACE.

Russell Sage Will Die in Full Possession of His Riches. "A disgrace to die rich" asked Russell Sage. "Certainly not. Wealthy persons should use their money to bless the world—that is my theory. But if they give it all away early in their lifetime they will lose their capacity for doing good." Mr. Sage was standing in his office, with a light brown overcoat on and a soft felt hat in his hand as he uttered these philanthropic opinions, and he declared that he had been misquoted in reference to Andrew Carnegie's utterance, "I believe," said Mr. Sage, "that it is my business to husband my resources as far as possible and conserve the great property and great highways that I have been instrumental in building up (referring to the Manhattan and other railroads), and that I should protect the interests of the hundreds of people that have put their savings into these companies simply because they thought I would protect their interests. If I were to give away all I have now I could no longer be connected with these enterprises, and my power for doing good would be lost. Yes, I have given a great deal for charity, and shall continue to do so, but I must keep the bulk of my fortune in order to protect the invested interest of others."

COLUMBIA BEVEL-GEAR CHAINLESS

\$60 to \$75. CHAIN WHEELS. Columbias, Hartfords and Vedettes. Prices, \$25 to \$50. POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.

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